### DINNER TO THE ADMIRAL.

PROMISED HIM TWO TEARS AGO WHEN HE STARTED FOR MANILA.

The Same Gentlemen Who Dined Him Then Dined Him Last Night in the Same Room in the Metrepolitan Club-An-other Poem by Archibald Hopkins. WARHINGTON, Oct. 28 -Two years age tonight a dinner was given to Commodore George Deway, on the eve of his departure to as-sume command of the Asiatic station, at the Metropolitan Club by a number of his friends. members of the club. A poem in honor of the occasion was read by Archibald Hopkins, the Clerk of the Court of Claims, concluding with

this prophetic stanza; And when he takes the homeward tack He'll hall the day that brings him back. and have snother jag.

In accordance with the understanding expressed in the parting toast, the same gentle-men entertained Admiral Dewey to-night. The same room was used and the same menu enjoyed as on the first occasion, and although the first gathering was nearly two years ago, and many of those present are in the military service, all but five of the original party attended the dinner to-night. The absentees were Col. E. A. Garlington, an Inspector General of the Army, recently ordered to Manila; M. Vogel, Secretary of the Swiss Legation, who was recalled, and Commander Emery and Lieut. Sargent of the Navy. who are on duty outside of the city.

the guests to-night were John A. Baker. Truxton Beale, Commander Willard H. Brown-Commander Richardson Clover, Judge John Davis, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Charles C. Glover, Arnold Hague, William Corcoran Hill, George H. Howard, Archibald Hopkins, Pay Director James Hoy, J. K. McCammon, John C. Poor, Pay Director Edwin Putnam, Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, F. P. B. Sands, Commander Z. L. Tanner, and Rear Admiral W. K. Van Reypen. Judge Davis

presided on both occasions. It was intended to be a very informal affair. and Judge Davis confined his remarks to a cordini and homelike welcome to the Admiral to his old club. He remarked that the Admiral went away knew that he would make the most of his opportunities, but had not expected that as that which came to him at Manila. The victory of Manila Bay was no surprise. They believed him capable of schieving success in any undertaking. Turning to Admiral Dewey he said that he extressed the feeling of all the cub members in welcoming him tack to his ciub home. "We are gird to have him back again." said Judge Davis.

Admiral Dewey's reply was brief. He was visibly affected. He said that he had had agood many receptions since he landed in New York. He enjoyed them all, but the one given him to-night was different. It went right to the heart. "I am gird to return to the cub which has been a home to me for twenty-five years," he added.

Col. Hopking then read an original poem pre-incing it with the stanza:

It wought a God speed for a friend, whom I knew such an opportunity would be presented

I wought a fied speed for a friend, whom I knew was loral to dure, courageous and true: He has come back a victor, his aword in its sheath, and I drop at his feet just a crude little wreath. The nearn follows: The poem follows:

And drained them to the bottom when We pledged the Commodore. With all our hearts we drank, "here's luck."

Fill all your glasses full again,

We filled them once before,

We backed him from the start; We knew his sterling Yankee pluck. Cool head and generous heart. We knew his mind well trained and keen,

We knew beneath his quiet mien There dwelt an iron will. No peni checked his bold advance

His battle-tested skill;

A cyclone rent the air,

He took a fighting captain's chance, And as the foe appeared, Said calmly, "Gridley, you may fire."

And when the signals flew "retire," No Spanish fleet was there. His orders were " Destroy the fleet."

Terse, modest, sailor-like, complete .-Your order, sir, has been obeyed." And through the waiting months that came. Alert and still, 'midst all the noise

He justly won a statesman's fame By his consummate tact and poise Bis "victory without a flaw,

Shall without faltering be maintained; There is no reason and no law That bids us yield what we have gained.

The flags when he appears? First, welcome to the Admiral, then

There rings through all the cheers Not only praise for victory won:

Exultant in new life, begun Not for ourselves alone. He left us but an outside power Monget those that rule the world

There is an undertone

He made us with the greatest tower We have expanded; that is done. No matter who may fume or prate; The booming of his opening gun

Was but the echoing voice of fate. Paul Jones, a fighter unsurpassed, Our Farragut beyond all praise

And Dewey, from Manila last To share with them undying bays. No heroes ever trod a deck. Or sailed the rolling seas

Through stress of battle, storm and wreck. More giorious than these An epoch struck on Time's great clock

Henceforth our Anglo-Sazon stock Keep step for law and right, Henceforth with kin beyond the sea

We bid oppression die, And pledge the better days to be Where'er our standards fly.

We've got our Admiral safe and sound Just where he likes to be, So stand and join your hands around And give him three times three

The country bids him welcome back, No more henceforth to roam Our welcome holds what others lack-

We hid him welcome home. Then fill your glasses to the brim, Let no one fail or lag:

We're in good trim and promised him We'd have another jag. The laurel with the vine is twined: Give freest rein to cheer, For Fate is kind, we've dined and wined,

And got George Dewey here. . . . . . . . . . And now, to make our toast complete-

t leaps to all your lips. The men who fought the ships

And fill us up one bumper more, Till every glass o'erruns; Drink if you never drank before:

The men behind the guns. STUART KNOTT LEAVES THE L. AND N.

#### Will Be President of Another Bailroad, Whose Name He Doesn't Give.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.-It was announced to-day that Stuart Knott of this sity had resigned the office of First Vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville system. Mr. Knott has been connected with the railroad for twenty years, and eight years ago became its first vice-president, one of the most important and responsible places in the company. Mr. Knapp is a railroad man of wide reputation and he admit that his resignation has been caused by his acceptance of the Presidency of another railroad system the name of which he declines to give at this time.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Knott is to become the head of either the Norfolk and Western or the Swabcard Air Line, though this slargely a matter of conjecture. His resignation will take effect on Nov. I, and he will be uncoseded as First Vice-President by Y. Vanlenberg, the Traffic Manager of that road. J. J. Graham will become Traffic Manager. twenty years, and eight years ago became

#### TWO WESLEY ATWOODS.

Mistake in the War Department Made Both Second Lieutenants in the Army. Washington, Oct. 28.—Two young men of import identical names are waiting at San Francisco for departure for Manila to serve Uncle Sam as Second Lieutenants in one of the regiments of regulars now in the Philippines. This of itself would not be worthy of particular mention. What is unusual, and with one exception, as far as known, unique. Is that one of them is wearing the uniform of an officer of the United States Army through the mistake of a clerk in the War Department and because his name is so nearly like that of his fellow officer. William Wesley Atwood (which is not his real name) was a good soldier in the volunteer service organized to carry on the war with Spain in 1858, but was not called ipon to expose his person to the bullets of the enemy. The war being ended, he reurned to his home in the capital city of an nterior State, and soon found employment n the laboratory of a firm of manufac-While thus engaged turing 'chemists. he received from the War Department a fully

executed commission, announcing that President McKinley, reposing full confidence in the ability and loyalty of William Wesley Atwood, had appointed him a Second Lieutenant in the regular army of the United States. The receipt of this document was not altogether surprising to Mr.

Newcod.

He attributed the action of the officials to an intelligent appreciation of the patrictism and levotion manifested in his collectment last

He attributed the action of the officials to an intelligent appreciation of the patriotism and devotion manifested in his cultament last year.

After a family council had been held and his mother's reluctance to his entering upon a military career, or rather her fear of his exposure to the dangers incident thereto, had been overcome, Mr. Atwood informed the Secretary of War that he would accept the appointment and he took the cath required. He went no further at that time, but sat down to await orders. These were a long time coming, and the newly-fleeged officer began to fear that he had been forgotten. Finally the long allence was broken by the receipt of orders to proceed to Denver. Outfit and uniform were procured, and the young lieutenant hastened to benver for daty. Here there was a cude awakening. Mr. Wesley Atwood was on the ground before him, claiming to be the simon-pure and only Second Lieutenant, and was being recognized as such by the senior officers. But Mr. William Wesley Atwood, with a reguarly signed and sealed commission in his pocket, did not propose to tamely yield, and he appealed to the War Department. Then the whole story came out.

Mr. Wesley Atwood bad bees selected by the Presidenta-a suitable young man upon whom to confer the honor of appointment as Second Lieutenant, and his name was sent to the War Department. The clerk to whose lot it fell to fill out the commission, eviently familiar with the alliterative appellation of the veteran of the Spanish War, made it was sent to his home, which, by one of those perverse colocidences that mark human experience, was the same as that of Mr. Wesley Atwood. Lieut, William Wesley Atwood and resigning. Recognizing that some recompense was due him it was suggested as a substantial inducement that some efficiency is a suggested as a substantial inducement that some elevantin.

But Mr. William Wesley Atwood, believing that a commission as Second Lieutenant in which they were placed, by returning the commission and resigning. Second Lieutenant to a s

thing better in the volunteer service gives him.

But Mr. William Wesley Atwood, believing that a commission as Second Lieuterant in the army was better than that of Capitain in the volunteer service, declined to listen to the "aomething fully as good" proposition, and said he was satisfied with the situation. And the officials, perforce, had to be because adverse action would expose the itunder in the Department; so Mr. William Wesler Atwood, and Mr. Wesley Atwood are second Lieutenants in the regular establishment.

ment.

Under something like similar conditions, a prominent Treasury official was appointed in Mr. Cleveland's first administration, but in his case the original of the appointment had died before the name was sent to the Senate.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Mexican Delegate on Silver. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.-W. W. Rockhill,

director of the Bureau of American Republica presided at the sessions of the International Commercial Congress to-day.

Dr. Abraham Diaz of Matamoras, Mexico, read a paper on "The trade conditions exist-ing between the United States and Mata-He presented figures showing that moray. trade had mereased in the last decade and said that the increase would have been greater had it not been for the fact that the merchants of the United States declined to give long credits.

Salvador Echegary, delegate from the Mexian Government, said that he was proud of the fact that for a quarter of a century under President Diaz, Mexico had enjoyed peace. He gave numerous statistics of Mexican commerce. He added:

"It is important to note that the increase of prices of foreign goods which Mexico mays in gold, compels had to consume less of these wares; and second, the high price of gold produces protection to Mexican industries, which enables them to compete with the foreign industries of a similar class. The effect of this has been the improvement of all industries that pay their workmen in silver and consume a great amount of material produced in Mexico and the starting of new industries would have been without this protection. The lowering of the price of silver has produced an entirely different effect in Mexico than it did in the United States. When the price of this metal reached a certain point is the United States mines had to be closed, while in Mexico veins were opened. He said that foreign capital was being attracted to the country and miles of railroad were being built." It is important to note that the increase of

## TO ASK MASON TO RESIGN.

Old Tippecanoe Club Also Considers Resolutions for Expelling the Senator.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 -Resolutions asking Senator William E. Mason to resign his seat in the United State Senate and expelling him from honorary membership in the club were presented and discussed at the monthly meeting of the Old Tippecanoe Club, in the clubroom of the Sherman House

Club, in the clubroom of the Sherman House this alternoon. Final action was deferred until the next meeting of the club. This was done to give Mr. Mason an opportunity to deny whether his published statements condemning the National Administration were reported correctly.

The junior Senator from Illinois will be asked to appear before the Political Action Committee of the club. This body will report to the club is November what Mr. Mason has to say. If he does not deny the interview, he will be exhelled.

All the speakers who discussed the resolutions, with the exception of Thomas Parker, were in favor of immediate action. Mr. Parker insists on giving Mr. Mason a chance to be heard, and at his request the resolutions were all referred to the committee with instructions to report next month.

GOLDRY WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Sixty Children and Grandchildren Attend the Family Reunion. BOLIVER, N. Y., Oct. 28.-An unusual wed-

ing anniversary was celebrated at Angelica, in this county, this afternoon and evening. Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Osgood of Angelica were married fifty years ago to-day. Mr. Osgood was blind Eleyen children were born to them, of whom ten are living and nine have families. Sev. eral of the children married and left home before an operation restored Mr. Osgood's sight, en abling him to gaze for the first time on the faces of his wife and children. Until to-day he never saw three of his children, who lived far away. All of his sons and daughters, with their families, about sixty, attended the family reunion this afternoon. Invitations were issued to all of the residents of the village for to night's celebration and merrymaking.

Russell Starts on His Wheel to Break the Record to Boston.

Bertram E. Russell of the Century Wheel liub of Springfield, Mass., started from the City Hall at 12 o'clock last night to try and break the bicycle record from this city to Boston, which is held by Warren S. Taylor. The distance is 250 miles and it was covered by Taylor in twenty-three hours. After reaching Boston Russell will ride to Worcester, which will make 300 miles. He expects to break the record by three or four hours. His pacemakers at the start were Theodore Raymond, Julius Graveson and Braymard Hercey, all of the Diana Wheelmen of this city. Tary will take Russell as far as Bridgeport, where the new pacemakers will be taken up. Russell is shart and sim and weighs about 105 pounds. He rides a 22-inch frame geared up to about eighty-four.

COLUMBIA BOYS RUN RIOT

HIGH OLD TIMES IN THE TENDER LOIN PRECINCY LAST NIGHT.

They Paraded Broadway Cheering and Invaded the Theatres, Winding Up with a Free Fight with the Police in Front of Hammerstein's Victoria-Some Arrests.

The college boys made things lively in the Cenderloin last night. Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth street police station remarked at midnight that he had not seen a single Columbia man the worse for liquor, but he admitted that they were as full of other kinds of spirits as an egg is of meat The first demonstration occurred at Hammerstein's Victoria. The victorious football team, the baseball team and the rewing crew were in the boxes, eight in all, and with them were Coach Sanford and Manager Mitchell. Coach Sanford made a little speech to the boys and asked them to keep order. This served to restrain them until the beginning of the second act. There were fully 150 students from Columbia in the auditorium.

Finally, one of those in the boxes arose and gravely began a speech of which the merits of the Columbia team were the principal topic, Then pandemonium broke loose. The yells Then pandemonium broke loose. The yells from the boxes and from the auditorium were enough to crack the plaster.

Twenty Yale men in the house gathered together in one corner and tried to add to the din with the famous frog chorus, but they could not make themselves heard. The curtain for the second act rose and fell four times before the play was allowed to proceed, and then the yells at intervals destroyed all semblance of a symmetrical performance.

allowed to proceed, and then the yells at latervals destroyed all semblance of a symmetrical
performance.

In the meantime 400 of the Columbia boys
had tired of building hosfires in Harlem
and they marched in a body to Koster & Bial's.
Capt. Price had anticipated that this would
be a storm centre and he had a
number of policemen there. The managers of
the house refused to admit the boys, declaring
that the house was full and the presence of the
police kept them from trying to force their
way in. They marched back up Broadway, shouting he score tof the game,
and when they reached Hammerstein's they descended upon the box
office. The ticket seller said that he had
trouble-enough inside already and refused to
sell any tickets. There was only one policeman there and the boys quickly overpowered him. Ten they attacked the
two ficket takers and overpowered them, too.
They swarmed into the house, and their cries
of joy were taken up by those airsedy in the
theatre.

The managers of the house telephoned to the
West Forty-seventh stract station and a number of policemen appeared. They were forced
to use their clubs freely before quiet was
restored and there were a number of broken
heads in consequence. The college boys were
finally dispersed, and what was left of the performance went on.

restored and there were a number of broken heads in consequence. The college boys were finally dispersed, and what was left of the performance went on.

Faily 100 of the students from Columbia rode downtown on the Sixth avenue elevated trains. They put out the lights in the stations and chanted this refrain. Five to nothing Columbia's just woke up. When they reached the Forty-second street station they put out all the lights there and then started out to parade Broadway. The police allowed them to march and yell and made no arrests so long as the spert was of the harmless, if solar kind.

The vale men were contered about among the theatres, but naturally they kept quiet. The police expected trouble after midnight, when the theatres were closed and the boys had drifted into less innocent places of amusement.

After the abow was over at Haumerstein's a

had drifted into less innocent places of amusement.

After the show was over at Hammerstein's, a arowd of about 400 students gathered in front of the theatre and began to bowl. Fully forty policemen had been summoned from the West Forty-seventh street station and they ordered the crowd to disperse, but were laughed at Longacre, one of the members of the team, made a speech and was carried about on the shoulders of his fellow students. Then the police charged upon the crowd with their clubs and a free fight resulted.

Policeman No. 1921 got into a fight with Henry W. Shoemaker, the manager of the track team, and knocked him down with his club. Then a student of the name of Knight hit one of the detectives in the nose, splitting it badly. Insite of a minute a riot was in progress. Nothing but swinging arms were to be seen and the air was filled with profainty. The fight extended clear to Longacre Square, where the students finally broke and fiel. It was reported that a number of the West Forty-

was reported that a number of them had been arrested.

Two students taken to the West Forty-seventh street police station said they were William Comstock, 2d years old, of 321 West 118th street, and Harold Knight, 22 ye wold, of 519 West 123d street. The other students followed them to the station and made such a disturbance in front of the station that the captain had to call out the reserves and clear the block.

WANTED TO SEE THE BALT FISH.

And This Inquirer not the Only Man Inter

"Neighbor," said a substantial-looking man

What he wanted was to see swimming around

"And, by snakes!" said a bystander, "I don't that form. I was born and raised in a salt water city and myown original idea of the codfish was of a flat and myown original idea of the codfish was of a flat triangular, hard slab of substance of some sort, aimost white, and with a fish tai, at the small end, that was a codfish as it looked with the head off, and with the bedy of the fish split open and dried and salted. That was the universal way in which dried cosfish was sold once, and that not so many years ago, either. The selling of codfish trimly put up in paper boxes and so on, as it is so largely said nowadays, is a modern practice. And who would get any idea of what a codfish looked like from two pounds of codfish put up in a square paper box? And for that matter, a man may have eaten plenty of fresh codfish and yet never lave seen a fresh codfish in the market, or never seen a whole one there, or not have known it if he did see one.

dil see one
"It may seem funny, but it is nevertheless true,
that my original idea of it is the one that clings
to me sill; to this day, when I think of a codish
I think of a hard, dry, triangular slab, with a more
or less frayed tall attached to it, and I do not hestitate to confess that among the many strange
things I have seen here none has had for me a
keener interest, or been more of a novelty, than
just the plain, everyday, matter of fact, commonplace codfish as seen in its living form."

BOXING BEARS IN THE BRONX ZOO. Uppercut on the Jaw Sends One of Them Into the Cage Pool.

The two polar bears now on exhibition in the new Zoological Garden in Bronx Fark are very clever buxers. Their favorite sparring-ground is on the edge of the large pool in their immense cage, and knock-outs are frequent. Yesierday one of the bears landed an uppersul on the jaw of the other, knocking him into the pool. He went under the water, but soon got new Zoological Garden in Bronx Park are very sehore again and renewed the combat.

Atchison Acquires a Feeder Railway. The Hutchinson Southern Railway, it was wn ounced in Wall street yesterday, has been acired by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Pe-The road in 145 miles long, and runs from Hutchinson, in Central Kansas, through Reno, King-man and Harper counties into Oklahoma, and thence east acrosskay county to Ponca City Both its terminals are on Atchison main lines and there are four intermediate Atch son crossings. It has, however, been entirely indepen-

DeWolf Hopper's Reported Marriage to Nella Bergen. It was said here again yesterday that De-Wolf Hopper and Nella Bergen were married. This time the story came by way of London. This time the story came by way of London, and said that they were married on Oct. 2, the record appearing in the Marloe's Road registry office, Kensington, and the ceremony having been performed by Register R. C. Barnes in the presence of Alexander and Mabel Arbuthnot of 33 Edgerton Terrace. The story from London had Nella Bergen the daughter of Capt. Ricran, the chief of police of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Farmer, Aged 62, Dies of Hydrophobia. WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 28.-James H. Donovan. a farmer of Brenferd, died this evening of hydrophobia. Donovan and his wife were bitten by a small dog a month ago, and the went to Passeur Institute for treatment. He was 52 years old. He was discharged from the Institute last week and was attacked with the rables, on Wednesday. It was thought his wife also was similarly afflicted, but she re-

Disapproval of Princess Stephanie's Coming Marriage.

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Box. ANTWERP, Oct. 28.-It is stated that King copold has cut off the pension of his daughter the Princess Stephanie, as a token of his disapproval of her approaching marriage #

PROPERTY IN LIQUOR CERTIFICATES.

Dictum by the Court of Appeals Contracy

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—By a dictum of the Court Appeals a liquor-tax certificate, lawfully issued, cannot be cancelled for violation of the law unless the holder has first been tried and convicted by a jury. Since the Liquor Tax law has been in operation several hundred liquor tax certificates have been cancelled for violations of the law where the certificates had been legally issued and before eny conviction was secured. A cancellation of a certificate cuts off all rights of a holder to traffic in liquor and his claim for a rebate for the unexpired term of the certificate.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman reports that a stay of proceedings was granted by Judge Vann of the Court of Appeals pending the hear ing and determination of a motion for reargument in the case of Lyman versus the Malcoln Brewing Company, in which a decision was recently handed down by the Court of Appeals. This was a proceeding instituted for the cancellation of a certificate issued to the Matcolm Breising Company for traffic at Washington Park, Brooklyn, because of violation of the law. It appeared upon the trial that the Malcolm Brewing Company had issued to one Stevens the exclusive privilege of trafficking in siquor at this place, which it held from the park authorities, together with the privilege of trafficking under the certificate. The Court held that the Malcolm Brewing Conpany was not responsible for the illegal acts of Stevens, its lessee, who was not its agent, and that the certificate could not be cancelled because of any such violations on the part of Stevens.

The case was taken to the Court of Appeals and a decision handed down on the 5d inst. affirming the judgment of the court below, on the ground, iong others, that Stevens was not the agent of the Malcolm Brewing Company. The Court however, added a dictum, including as an additional ground, the proposition, which had not been previously raised or discussed by counsel in the case, that the property right in a liquor tax certificate, lawfulty issued and heid, could not be cut off in a summary proceeding under section and trial by jury upon the criminal charge.

and trisi by jury upon the criminal charge.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman immediately directed his counsel to take the necessary steps for a reargument, in order to have an opportunity before a final decision of the question by the higher court, of presenting the views of the various courts below in sustaining this important feature of the liquor tax law, which is regarded of vital importance to its efficacy as a police regulation. The cancellation of liquor tax certificates upon the application of citizens upon the ground of violations of the law has been upheld in hundreds of cases in the Supreme Court and in each division of the Appellate Court, although never squarely raised except in the case though never squarely talsed except in the case of Lyman against the Cosmopolitan Club of New

though never squarely raised except in the case of Lyman against the Cosmopolitan Ciub of New York.

In a motion for a stay in that action counsel for the respondent held that the proceeding involved a forfeiture of property and that, as no provision was made for the trial of the questions raised before a jury, his constitutional rights were in that regard invaded, and the act, in so far as it sanctioned the proceeding in question, is unconstitutional. Justice Beekman, before whom the motion was argued, in his decision said that the liquor tax certificate, which is the equivalent of a heense to trafte in liquors, is properly only in so far as such an attribute may be conferred upon it by the terms of the liquor tax law itself. A person receiving such a certificate must accept the burden with the benefit; and the right subject to the burden measures the extent of which he may claim to be his right of property. The so-called forfeiture, therefore, does not curtail a right of property, but is the mere operation of a condition, which in a contractual sense qualified the original grant.

"The provisions in the Liquor-Tax law which are here brought into question," the Court said, are undoubtedly police regulations, deemed necessary for the protection of public interests, and there, within the competency of the Legislature to enact. The revocation of the proper regulation of the public welfare. The Legislature could have provided for it without process of law, as that phrase is commonly understood, so that the proceeding which is required to be taken is rather a concessory compliance with the constitutional mandate. I am quite satisfied that the provision of the law which is attacked is constitutional, and that the Court has power to entertain this proceeding."

the Court has power to entertain this proceeding

THIEVES IN SHOPPING DISTRICT. Mrs. Doers Chases One Who Stole Her Purse

-A Fifth Avenue Woman Robbed. Mrs. Emiline Doers of 279 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, boarded a crowded Twentythird street car for the Broadway ferry resterday afternoon. She was to hang on a strap near the rear door. She carried a number of packages and in her right hand held her pocketbook conrom the interior, a visitor at the Aquarium, to taining \$44. As the car neared Sixth avenue ne of the attendants there. "have you got any a young man standing on the rear platform sait fish here? I mean any fish of the kind you grabbed her purse and jumped from the car.

The young man had barely got off the car when Mrs. Doers made after him, shouting, "Police!" "Stop thief!" at the top of her voice. of thing, that he had seen salted, and dried, and | The thief ran around the front of the car to throw off his pursuers. Mrs. Doers sprinted around the rear end just in time to see him run hink he's the only man they'd look strange to, in through a crowd and rush up the stairs leading to the downtown platform of the elevated road. Mrs. Doers followed as quickly as she

When she reached the platform she saw the thief jumping on a train that was about to move out. The ticketchopper wouldn't let Mrs. Doers through because she had no ticket "You're a thief." yelled Mrs. Doers at the man who stole her purse, and who was standing on the car platform, grinning at her. "And as for you." said Mrs. Doers to the ticket taker. "you're a fool. I'd have caught that man if you had let me pass." Mrs. Doers reported the robbery at the Tea-

ferioin police station last night. Policeman Feltman of the Broadway Squad. who is stationed at the crossing at Nineteent street, has received many complaints lately from women who have been robbed of their purses in and about a big drygoods store of the neighborhood.

One of those who complained, Feltman says, is a well known woman living on Fitch avenue, She was relieved of her purse containing \$12

he was relieved of ner purse containing the man Thursday.

Late yesterday afternoon Feltman nabbed a foung man whom he saw trying to steal a young to be the containing the purse. The manager of the dry-goods store was notified and he sent a messenger for the Fifth avenue woman who had been robbed. She went to the store and positively identified the prisoner as the man who had stolen her purse. She also positively refused to make a complaint against him, and ordered the policeman net to make known her name. Feitman took the prisoner to the Tenderioin station and locked him up as a suspicious per-son. The prisoner was entered on the blotter as Joseph Alterman, 18 years old, of 126 Honry

Lectures by Dean Stubbs.

Major J. B. Pond announces a course of five ectures by the Very Rev. Charles William Stubbs, D. D., Dean of Ely, England, on the afternoons of Nov. 17, 21, 24, 27 and 29, in the Lyceum Theatre, at 3 o'clock. The subjects of Lyccum Theatre, at 3 o clock. The subjects of the lectures will be: I. Shakespeare As a Relig-ious Teacher. II. Milton and the Puritans. III. The Ideal Women of the Fosts: from Homer to Browning. IV. James itusseil Lowell: Am-bassador and Poet. V. Alan de Walsingham: Monk and Artist. Builder of Ely Cathedral. The fifth lecture will be illustrated with stereopti-con views of the famous eathedral.

Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has apcointed James J. Purey receiver of the rents of 93 Crosby street, a factory building, in a suit brought by Lily W. Beresford, formerly Lily W. Churchill, George G. Williams and Jacob K. Lockman as trustees under the will of Louis C. Hamersley against Louisa C. Friedline and others to foreclose a mortgage of \$32,500.

Lady William Beresford Plaintiff.

Our Cailoring Plant is equipped and stocked on a principle and that principle can be stated in a single word-completeness. It's our ideal to make this store one to which every gentleman may come; to have his wants supplied and our prices

### will be his prices. Burnham & Phillips Eustom Calloring Only.

Cemple Court Hunex, 119 Dassau St.

**Owners** Describe the ÆOLIAN

ÆOLIAN



The Æolian enables any one to produce orchestral music without musical knowledge.

66 W/HEN I first heard of the Aeolian, I thought it was a hand-organ such as we see lame men and shrivelled-up women playing in the street. My first purchase was a \$500 one, and it took me about five minutes to get over this idea. Within a month I wanted a \$750 one, and within twelve months I was glad to be one of the first purchasers of a \$1,500 instrument, and I think it has brought enough harmony into a home where musical taste was not yet supplemented by musical ability for me to say that if you get out a \$3,000 one to-morrow, I shall probably want to

"Besides this, I have had the pleasure of making three customers for \$750 instruments since I have had mine, and all of my friends are charmed with their purchase."

The claims which we make for the Æolian are strong, but not stronger than the evidence we offer in support of them. The patronage and endorsements the Æolian has received testify to its merits. We have published from time to time letters from the world's great musicians giving the Æolian the

strongest possible endorsement. These endorsements have awarded it unqualified artistic status. The practical advantages of the Æolian to the musical layman appeal more forciely, however, when they are described by the owners themselves. We therefore reproduce a series of letters from our patrons, whose opinions of the Æolian are based upon a close association with the instruments in their homes. The letter given here is from a prominent manufacturer of proprietary articles. The fact that our patrons are continually changing their instruments for higher priced styles shows their estimate of the Æolian's value.

It is also evidence that their investigation of the Æolian has resulted in profit to them. It costs nothing to investigate our instruments. They are gladly shown to the merely curious as well as to intending purchasers.

Note.—The Æolian plays all classes of music, making instantly and always accessible any selection you may desire to hear, played just as you desire to hear it played, for the expression is under the absolute control of the player. The Æolian can be played by any one. It requires no musical knowledge whatever by the part of the performer.

The cheapest Æolian plays nearly seven thousand pieces—and plays them well, too.

THE ÆOLIAN CO., 18 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

COPPER IS DULL AND WHY.

The Producers of the Metal Not Worried Over the State of the Market.

The duliness in the copper market doesn't worry the copper men at all. They say that perity can be downed. Looking at the market at close range they don't speak of the "boom in copper," because there has been a temporary slump, but when they get the true prospective they nearly all agree that copper is still 'way up and that it is going to keep in that region for a good while. Only the most enbusinstic copper men expected that the top prices of last spring would hold. As one copper exporter told a Sun reporter yesterday 'Things can't always be up and things can't

Copper producers base their faith in copper's ontinued strength on the increasing demand for the metal here and abroad, coupled with the belief that new mines will no more than keep up with the consumption. Just now the consumers of copper don't agree with the miners and the brokers. They take it that the decline of the past two months foretells a greater fall this winter and they are waiting for it. None of them are buying copner in any quantity, although lake copper was down to was quoted at 174. Were the fractions cut off these quotations it is doubtful whether the users of the metal would take to them much more kindly than they do now. They feel that lower prices are coming, and they are not going to buy any copper until they need it. When the market was booming last spring When the market was becoming last suring they bought a great quantity of copper for luture delivery in order to escape the top prices, and they are getting along now on what they ordered then. This is the reason that copper goes begging now at a little more than 17 cents a pound.

goes begging now at a little more than 17 cents a nouad.

Copper advanced 17s. 6d, a ton in London yesterday, spot closing at 174 7s. 6d. The London market has been somewhat of a nuzzle to copper men here, largely because copper is more of a speculative article there than here. The slump there has been attributed to various causes. Ever since the American boom began, a Fulion street expained yesterday, London has been exporter explained yesterday, London has been shorted the market as the brokers there have not had confidence in the boom. The metal brokers in London have been short of copper since the beginning of the year and they have lost meney. They haven't properly judged fine supply and demand, this exporter said. When copper dropped from 19.37's to 18 cents in June, the London brokers went short, and have been trying to keep it down ever since. But it won't stay down, the copper men

RESULTS OF TESTS OF ARMOR. That Treated by the Krupp Process Proved

to Be Superior to the Harvey. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-The Ordnsnce Bureau of the Navy Department has gathered some valuable data about the relative merits of armor treated by the new Krupp process and armor treated by the Harvey proguns of various callbres. With a 3-inch gun, at a muzzle velocity of 3,000 foot-seconds, the Krupp armor was perforated 3.35 inches and the Harvey armor 4.19 inches at the muzzle; 2,238 foot-seconds muzzle velocity, Krupp 2.38 inches and Harvey 2.98 inches at 1,000 yards, 1,886 foot-seconds, Krupp 1.70 and Harvey 2.13 laches, at 2,000 yards; 1,401 foot-seconds; Krupp 1.22 and Harvey 1.52 inches at 3,000 yards. Trials were made with guns of 4,5,6,8, 10 and 12 inches calibre, and in every case the Harvey steel was nenetrated desperthan the plates treated by the Krupp process. In the trials with 12-inch guns, each weighing fifty-two ions and carrying a projectile of 850 pounds, the results in perforation, comparatively, were as follows:

Perforation at muzzle, Krupp 18,74 and Harvey 23,42 inches; perforation at 1,000 yards, Krupp 16,84 and Harvey 21,42 inches; perforation at 1,000 yards, 19,000 yards, Krupp 15,68 and Harvey 19,600 inches; perforation at 3,000 yards, Krupp 14,34 and Harvey 17,02 inches. 2.238 foot-seconds muzzle velocity, Krupp 2.38

# Mahogany Inlaid Dressing Bureau

Of pure Chippendale design, for \$52 Mahogany inlaid Bedstead of same, 55 Mahogany Inlaid Chiffonier of same, 45 Mahogany Inlaid Dressing Table, do. 32 In these four pieces we have succeeded in reproducing all the grace, the simplicity, the strength that are characteristic of the real Chippendale Furniture .- 23rd Street.

Schmitt Brothers, Cor. 25th St. & 4th Ave. 40 East 23d St. Stores Stores.

International Labori armor Brand

AUTOMOBILES IN GERMANY.

The Spread of the New Industry Shown by the Berlin Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. - A report has been received from Consul-General Frank H. Mason of Berlin on the International Motor Carriage Exposition there. He says that the exhibition includes forty different models and types of motor carriages for one passenger or more; thirteen exhibitors show motor wagons for freight, and twenty-six numbers cover exhibits

f motor cycles and trailcarts.
In estimating the success of this exhibition. he says it is essential to remember that automobilism and the manufacture of motor vehicles are of comparatively recent birth in Germany. This exhibition has revealed for the first time how vigorously German engineers and manufacturers have taken hold of the new industry.

The exhibition shows about the usual proportion of carriages propelled by electric and some form of hydro-carbon, motor oil, benzine or gasoline. Large sales have been made, and it is noticed that for town or city use the electrical carriages have the preference among purchasers, while for country districts and freight and delivery wagons the benzine and gasoline motors have the call. This is the natural result of considerations which apply equally in all countries, Mr. Mason says. The electrical carriage is more easily handled than one of the oil or benzine type; it is self starting, free from smell, practically noiseless and can be run at wide ranges of speed without the use of different pear whoels; it is good for forty miles without recharging, which is quite sufficient for ordinary city, park or suburban driving, and can be managed by a skilful amateur without the help of a professional driver. In the first trial of anced the it is noticed that for town or city use the elecskilful amateur without the help of a pro-fessional driver. In the first trial of speed the course was from Berlia to Baumgarten Bridge and return. 40.4 miles. It was won by a tricycle in 100 minutes and 30 seconds, although the winner lost some time though having been shut off at rallway crossings.

### LIMA'S BANK ROBBERT.

The Janiter of the Building Charges It Upon the Vice-President. LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 28.-The robbery of the American National Bank, which took place here on Christmas Day, 1898, was recalled to public mind to-day by the fling of a petition against L. Michael. Vice-President of the bank. by Elijah W. Bowsher, the janitor of the building in which the bank was situated. No clue has ever been found to the robbery, and while

has ever been found to the robbery, and while a suit was recently brought by depositors of the bank against some of its officers, alleging carelesaness in the cuatody of the funds, no direct charge has been made against any bank officials until to-day.

Bowsher recently purchased some farm property, and in his petition he says that Michael has stated that the property was bought by stolen funds of the bank. He'therefore asks damages for defamation of character is the sum of \$20,000, and further makes the broad claim that the robbery of the bank was planned and executed by Michael.

The Vice-l'resident of the bank is a clothier of this city.

BLOWN WITH BREATH AND STEAM. How a Glass Blower Won a Prize After

From the Youth's Companie In one of the great squares of St. Petersburg stands a magnificent column 150 feet in height. erected to commemorate the reign of the Czar. Alexander I., the ally and afterward the rival of Napoleon. On one occasion of a public celebration the present Czar wished to have the great shaft illuminated, and round lamps of an enormous size were ordered from a leading glass manufactory.

discovered to their consternation that it seemed impossible to blow the bulbs so large by the force of human breath. The blowers blew till they were utterly exhausted, but the bulbs remained far below the required size.

A handsome price was "fered to the first successful blower, and the men renewed their offorts, but to no purpose. At least as in fellow, shaped like a barrel, stepped forward and quietly remarked that he was sure be could do the trick. The crowd laughed good-humoredly, but the man merely said.

I want to rinse my mouth; it's dry.

They gave him a cup of water. He rinsed his mouth, taking plenty of time, and then arplied his lips to the tube. Slowly and steadily the ball of glass grew. Soon it reached the dimensions of its mearest rival. Then it became bigger, bigger, natil it approached the required size. Then it attained it. Then it passed it.

"Stop, stop:" cried the crowd. "It's getting too big." and the foreman added. "How did you do it?"

"Where is my money?" said the man, by force of human breath. The blowers blew till

After two or three experiments the workmen

"Where is my money?" said the man, by way of reply.

When he felt the rubles in his palm, an expression of genial satisfaction overspread his rough features
"Why, it's easy!" said he, and then he explained how he had retained some of the water in his mouth, how he had gradually blown it into the molten hall, and how the expanding steam had instantly come to his assistance.

Business Troubles.

Deputy Sheriff Radley has received three executions aggregating \$3,020 against the Majostic Silver Company, manufacturers of cilver plated ware, at 214) Pearl street, mosily In favor of the President, Edward E Nolls, for Judgment for \$3,877 was entered yesterday against John D. Maher, liquor dealer, at Am-aterdam avenue and 102d atrest, in favor of M. Groll's Sons, brewers. TYPHOID FEVER VACCINE.

British Army Officers to Inoculate all Their Troops in India and Africa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28,-Information has just been received at the War Department that the British army officials have determined to inoculate all their troops with a recently discovered vaccine as a protective against typhoid fever. Surgeon-General Sternberg has just received a letter on the subject from Dr. H. S. Muir of the British medical service, and it is probable that the medical service of the United States army will adopt the same measures of protection. The question was referred to-day by Gen. Sternberg to one of the army medical officers for investigation and report. A private letter received by Gen. Sternberg from Director General Jamison of the British medical service.

General Jamison of the British inedical services any that the vaccine has been used stready among some of the British troops with excellent results. Orders have already been issued for the inoculation of all troops in India and also those going to South Africa. The discovery is regarded as very important, the principle of which is to inoculate the patient with measured quantities of dead, but still poisonous microorganisms. A report received by Gen. Sternherg from abroad and published in the British Medical Journal says:

"The alivaniages which are associated with the use of such dead vaccines are first, that there is absolutely no risk of producing actual typhold lever by our inoculations; second, that the vaccines may be handled and distributed through the post without incurring any risk of disseminating the germs of disease; third, that dead vaccines are probably less subject to undergo alterations in their strength than living vaccines."

It is claimed that such inoculation is entirely free from all deager to the patient. In the English arms the new have been vaccinated.

than living vaccines."

It is claimed that such inoculation is entirely free from all danger to the patient. In the English army the men have been vaccinated on the hip, and experience has shown that constitutional symptoms consisting of faintness and collapse, begin to manifest themselves generally in two or three hours. Director Gen, Jamison in his letter calls Gen, Sternberg's attention to the inoculations by Prof. Wright at Bangalore, where he inoculated 250 soldiers of the West Riding regiment against enteric or typhoid fever. The records showed that 1,500 men were annually ill there with typhoid fever and that the deaths reached 300, Of 200 attendants as the Maidstone Asylum, 95 were inoculated and none contracted the fever during the epidemic there. Of those who refused to undergo the process, 19 suffered from the disease. At Khartoum, of 8 officers, six were inoculated and two wore not. The inoculated escaped the disease and of the other two, one was very ill and the other deel. Prof. Wright's report showed that he had inoculated altogether 3,000 troops and the medical sheets showed that more than half of this number never caught the fever while the others had it only middly.

This Sung Throne Went Begging. From the Youth's Companion.

Queen Victoria's sons have inherited from heir father, the Prince Consort, a pretty prin-ipality and throne in Germany. This is Saxe-

Queen Victoria's sons have inherited from their father, the Prince Consort, a cretty principality and throne in Germany. This is Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a duchy with a territory of about 750 square miles—three-fourths of the area of Rhode Island—and a population exceeding 200,000 I its not a stronghold of power and influence, but a good deal of money goes with it, and makes it worth while to keep it in the family.

The Prince of Wales renounced his rights to the duchy because he was heir to the English throne. The Duke of Edinburgh accepted the inheritance, but he has no son to succeed him. The Duke of Consaught was the next in lice, but he and his son have renounced their rights. The heir to the throne is the son of the late Duke of Albany, the Queen's fourth son.

He is a schoolboy, in his fifteenth year, and has no prospects in England. He will now go to Germany to finish his education, and will cease to be an English Prince. He will owe allegiance to the German Emperor, and will probably serve his time in the army.

The inheritance has been arranged by Queen Victoria, whose will is law in the English royal family. She has provided for one of her favorite grandsons a anux and confortable little throne on the Contisent, where he will have little to do, and where his income will be large.

only word that nearly describes "Seventyseven" for Grip and Colds-you don't have to distinguish between a Cough and Bronchitis between a Sore Throat and Diphtheria-between Influenza and Catarra between Hoarseness and Laryngitis or Clergymen's Sore Throat-between Pleucisy and Pneumonia, because "77" cures all Colds. As soon as you realize that you have taken Cold, and every one knows that, take "77" at once; it restores the checked circulation (known by a chill or goose flesh); starts the blood coursing through the veina

and "breaks up" the Cold. Manual of all Diseases sent free.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receive of price, 25c, and \$1.00. Humphreys' Homeona-thic Medicine Co., cor. William & John sts., N. Y.